ater both Houses met in joint session to elect the President. The first and second ballots were ndecisive ; Yuan Shih-kai headed the poll on each >ccasion with 471 and 497 votes respectively (Sun ¥at-sen received 13 and 12). In the third and final >allot he secured 507 votes to General Li Yuan-lung's 179. The latter was elected Vice-President lext day.

It had been intimated that the Treaty Powers [other than America, which had accorded recognition on May 2) would recognize the Republic as soon as a formal President was elected. They did 50 in time to enable their Envoys to participate in Yuan Shih-kai's formal inauguration, which took place in the old Imperial Palace on October 10.

For the remainder of the month Parliament busied itself with the drafting of the rest of the Constitution. President Yuan took strong exception to certain of the proposed provisions, but his wishes were ignored. Thereupon a flood of inspired petitions and denunciations flowed in from the Tutuhs and other high Provincial officials. On November 4 a Mandate appeared dissolving the Kuomintang, prescribing it as a seditious organization, and depriving all Kuomintang members of the two Houses of their seats. Parliament, therefore could not obtain a quorum with which to function, the members began to drift

back to their homes, and on January 10, 1914, it was formally dissolved. In December General Li Yuan-hung left Wuchang for Peking, where he took up his residence in one of the buildings in the Imperial Palace, close to that occupied by Yuan Shih-kai.